

Announcements.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF
ILFORD DRY
PLATES,3, 4, 5/11, 10/8, 12/10,
and are offering the same at popular prices.SENSITIZED ALBUMENIZED
PAPER,
4 1/2 in. dia.
CHEAP AND RELIABLE.DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.,
VICTORIA HOUSE,
HONG KONG.THE
HONGKONG
DISPENSARY.

FOUR LATEST NOVELTY.

A SAMPLE POCKET FLASK.

SUITABLE for TRAVELLERS or for
PICNIC, LAUNCH or SHOOTING
PARTIES has just been received and may be
obtained filled with any of our WINES or
SPIRITS at cost price.PASSENGERS by STEAMERS will find it
INVALUABLE on the voyage when refreshment
is needed or they are suffering from SEA-
SICKNESS after the bar is closed.
The FLASK is well made and finished, and
when emptied will be useful for domestic
use. It can be readily adapted for a feeding
bottle; would prove useful to carry milk or
other nourishment for children; or Tea, Coffee,
Soup or other fluid nourishment in tin
baskets.THESE SAMPLE FLASKS
can be obtained filled at the following prices
each:—

PORT.

B-60 cents. C-65 cents. D-80 cents.

SHERRY.

B-45 cents. C-50 cents. D-60 cents.

BRANDY.

A-60 cents. B-65 cents. C-80 cents.

BRANDY.

D-31.40 cents. E-31.70 cents.

WHISKY.

B-45 cents. D-60 cents. E-65 cents.

IRISH WHISKY.

A-50 cents. C-70 cents.

BOURBON.

60 cents.

JAMAICA RUM.

60 cents.

A-GIN.

35 cents.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
HONGKONG, 15th October, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

DEATH.

At Bristol, on the 23rd instant, ANNIE,
the beloved wife of FREDERICK MITCHELL, Hongkong and
Whampoa Dock Company, aged 54 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

THE POWERS AND THE CHINA-JAPAN
WAR.LONDON, October 25th
Lord Rosebery, speaking at Sheffield, con-
firmed the report that China had, after her first
defeat, offered terms of peace far exceeding the
Japanese demands, and that Great Britain, in
the interest of the Powers, some of whom however,
thinking the time unripe, had refused support.
[We have the best reasons for knowing that
all this is absolutely untrue. Ed.—H.K.
Telegraph.]

THE LATEST LIES.

It is reported that the Chinese have offered
Port Arthur.According to later accounts the Japanese
army corps under the command of Marshal
Oyama landed at Kienwan, eastward of Port
Arthur. It is reported that the Japanese army
has crossed the Yaloo river.

RUSSIA.

The Czar is signing all state papers, etc.

(From Le Courrier d'Haiphong).

PARIS, October 17th.
M. Camille Pélissier has forwarded a grant of
5,000 francs to M. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute,
for his discovery of a cure for diphtheria.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE first race in to-morrow's Gymkhana will be
run at 3.15 p.m.If you want good wholesome bread use Sperry's
flour. Vide advt. in another column.A FULL report of Mr. N. Rochwaldy's very
successful concert is held over till to-morrow.THE Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will com-
mence active operations on the 4th proximo with
a picnic to Lai-chi-kek.THE Empress of China, which sails here for
Vancouver via Shanghai and the Island Sea on the
31st inst., will call at Amoy en route to
Wassu.OWING to Dr. Cantle having been unexpectedly
called to Swatow, the meeting of the "Odd
Volumes" convened for to-night has been post-
poned until Friday next.A REGULAR meeting of the Eichen Mark Lodge,
No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall,
Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock
precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.AS it is uncertain when the German mail steamer
Bavaria will proceed to Shanghai, the Hongkong
malls for that port have been transferred to the
Taishan, which left for the north this afternoon.HENRY Irving says he is dependent as to the
future of English drama. He says: "The
music halls are unduly oversteering the theatre,
and many theatres are taking on the vulgar ways
of the halls."THE Scottish Oriental Co.'s steamer Tachlow,
Capt. Deans, which arrived here from Bangkok
this morning, reports having passed a ship's
hatch and other wreckage south of the Paracels
on the 23rd ult.We would remind our readers of the minstrel
and variety entertainment to be given at the
Theatre Royal to-morrow evening in aid of the
Plague-workers Fund, and for which a highly
attractive programme has been prepared.M. POMONAROFF, lately deceased at St. Peters-
burg, left by will a million rubles, with instruc-
tions that they were to be placed at compound
interest for ninety-nine years, and then used in
the erection, equipment and maintenance of a
university at Irkutsk.It is an interesting fact that the relative dimen-
sions of Noah's Ark was about one-tenth of
length and beam one-sixth of length, giving
depth 60 per cent. of beam, are precisely those
of many of the finest, fastest and heaviest cargo
carrying sailing ships afloat to-day.

RECIPE FOR THE MODERN TRIVIAL NOVEL.

"One idea makes one paragraph.
Two paragraphs make one page.
Twenty pages make one chapter.
Twelve chapters make one volume.
Three volumes make one tired."AN enormous sunfish was caught near Hongkong
a day or two ago and brought into Aberdeen bay
by its captors yesterday. Its dimensions are, we
hear, 14 feet 6 inches in width by 12 feet 10
inches in length. It is said to be the largest
fish of its kind ever brought into the waters of
this colony.MR. MYER, who, as stated in these columns on
the 8th inst., did so much to save the ship Bar-
cor from total destruction in the typhoon that
raged here on the 5th, has, we learn, decided to
'chuck up' 'wind-jammers' and seek employment
in the service of one of the local coasting
steamship companies.We are glad to see that the British gunboat
Falcon, which at last made her appearance in
Macao Bay after battling with the northeast
monsoon for twelve days, the Falcon is
evidently not a flyer, while her sister-ship the
Redbreast is able to travel over the raging main
with the ease and grace of an albatross.At the Supreme Court this morning, before Mr.
A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge, Mr. T. H.
Reld, sub-editor of the China Mail, sued Mr.
W. G. Gray, head-master of the Kowloon
College, for £70, for board and lodging. Mr. F.
E. L. Bowyer (Mr. Gray's counsel) appeared
for plaintiff. The defendant did not
appear, and the case was adjourned till Friday
next.THE North German Lloyd's steamer Bayern,
which was to have left for Shanghai to-day,
is detained owing to there being 140 casks of sal-
tpetre on board which the Japanese Government
object to the vessel carrying beyond Hongkong.
A telegram has been sent to the German
Minister at Tokyo, asking him to arrange the
matter with the Japanese authorities, and pend-
ing a reply the cargo of the Bayern is being
landed with a view to getting at the contraband
of war which is in the lower hold.The famous Carmencita, the N. Y. World
says, is learning to speak English. She knows
several things about keeping in condition.
"If you like to have slim body, no bad, ugly
fat all round, dance. If you like very little the
sore face, dance. If you like all comfort into
yourself, the liver not still, the stomach not up
to the belt buckle, dance. If you like very much
the fire, the quick, the youth, the freshness, the
good appetite, dance."The brilliant dance is a living illustration
of her theory. She keeps the lines of a race-
horse, the freshness of her girlhood and a com-
fortable income by seven hours' practice a week.THE meeting of owners of property in the "For-
bidden City" convened for 3 o'clock this after-
noon under the provisions of the Tientsin
Resumption Ordinance to elect a member of the
Board of Arbitration turned out a fiasco, and Mr.
Bruce Shepherd, who was to preside, post-
poned the election until noon on Saturday, the
3rd proximo, owing to the necessary number
of landlords or their agents not putting in
an appearance. The Hon. E. R. Bell, Esq.,
C.M.G., Messrs. C. D. Wilkinson, C. Evans, V.
H. Deacon, H. L. Dearys, Ho Tung, J. R.
Coughtrie and about forty others, chiefly
Chinese, were present and waited in the
Supreme Court for upwards of half an hour, but
no indication, as yet, of any purpose.THREE weeks' hard' was the dose of physic
administered to a coolie, named Li Hung, by
Mr. Woodhouse at the Police Court this morning,
for purloining two rolls of paper, valued at 50
cents, the property of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh,
Ld.As will be seen by an advertisement published
in another part of this issue, the Committee
appointed at the public meeting recently held
in the City Hall to consider steps to be
taken to recognize those who volunteered
their services during the recent plague epidemic,
appeal to the community to subscribe the sum
of \$5,000 to enable them to suitably
acknowledge the services rendered by the living
and perpetuate the memory of the late Captain
Vesey, who, it will be remembered, fell a
victim to the deadly pest, a martyr to duty.
Subscription lists have been opened, and are
now being filled in the English, German, Portuguese
and City Clubs, the Hongkong and Victoria
Hotels, the Hongkong and Victoria Dispensaries,
and at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co's, Kelly and
Walsh, Ld., and Blackhead & Co's stores.THE Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial
Hospital begs to acknowledge, with thanks,
the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—
V. H. Deacon \$25.00
Linstead & Davis 25.00
Shan & Co. 25.00
G. C. Cox 20.00
C. A. Anderson 10.00
G. de Champeaux 10.00
R. Cooke 10.00
H. N. Cooper 10.00
A. J. do Rosario 10.00
D. W. Craddock 5.00
C. H. Grace 5.00
J. W. Kington 5.00
W. MacBean 5.00
Hon. N. G. Mitchell-Innes 5.00THE LATE STAFF-SERGEANT
TENNANT.

Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.

Who among us would have supposed a few
short weeks ago that two of the most prominent
members of the Garrison, soldiers in every sense
of the word, whose names were known to all, and
who were feared and who were loved, and who were
Heracles strength and hard military training
were, within, as gentle in their disposition as
the frailest lady in the land, and ever ready,
and indeed anxious, to soothe the sorrowing
and help on life's journey their less fortunate
comrades, would be used by Fate to bring home to the minds
of all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance
the truth of the adage "In the midst of life we are in death." Yet
facts are stubborn things, oftentimes as hard to
realize as they are painful to chronicle, and the
fact now before us, of sketching the career of
the late Staff-Sergeant James Tennant, who, as
already reported, passed from Time into Eternity
on the 22nd instant, is, we need hardly add,
performed with feelings of the deepest regret, for
with it comes the recollection that not only was
the subject of these biographical notes a man of
off in the prime of a useful life, but it was
preceded a short time before by the untimely
death of Quartermaster-Sergeant Wilson, R.E., one
of the finest specimens of the true British soldier
that ever marched at the head of his men in this
"Malta and Gibraltar of the East." Both Wilson
and Tennant were in the prime of life when the
cold relentless hand of Death snatched them from
the midst of their usefulness, and it is the maddening
thought that they are now "Lay their weary
heads on their pillows, and sleep."James Tennant came of good old military
stock, being a son of Staff-Sergeant Tennant of
the 2nd "Gordon Highlanders" and grandson
of Sergeant Tennant of the same "crack" regiment.
Born in the Gordon Highlanders' barracks in
India in 1863, young Tennant, as he was
called by his father's stalwart comrades, joined
the "Gordon Highlanders" at the age of 16, working
hard at his profession and being endowed with
more than average ability, at the early age of 20
he was made a sergeant of the Gordon High-
landers, to which regiment he belonged up to the
time of his death, although detached for Staff
duties for upwards of ten years, five of which he
served at Winchester and five in Hongkong, and
having nearly completed his term of foreign
service he was about to return to Aldershot.
In December of this year, at gymnastics that
James Tennant specially distinguished himself in
India and in fact wherever he has been stationed,
and he was in possession of the highest certificates
from the Indian and English military schools for
efficiency and ability to impart his special knowl-
edge to others. While at Winchester he was engaged
as gymnastic instructor to several public and private
schools in the neighbourhood, and there, as well as
a few residents in Hongkong who have to thank
the energetic sergeant, whose loss is deplored to-
day, for their knowledge of boxing, fencing, and
gymnastics generally, for it was at Cheltenham
College that the youthful sergeant was daily
employed from 1884 to 1889, in which latter year
he was transferred to Hongkong where his knowl-
edge of Hindostani stood him in good stead with
the Asiatic Auxiliary and the Hongkong Regiment,
which are so much to him, and he was one of the
stalwart privates of "Our Very Own" being we
believe, able to hold their own now in the Gymna-
sium with most of their British comrades in arms.Of active service Staff-Sergeant Tennant had
not seen much, for he was too useful at home
to be sent much abroad, yet he managed to be re-
attached to the Gordon Highlanders when that
distinguished regiment was selected for service
in the Boer War, and was amongst the few that
survived the defence of Laing Nek and the disas-
trous battle of Majuba Hill. As the Boer War was
not reckoned as one of the greatest success of the
war, in fact rather the reverse, no medals were
awarded to those who returned to "Merrie, Merrie
England" at the conclusion of hostilities, although
there can be no doubt that Tennant and many others
richly deserved special recognition. Errors of
judgment on the part of commanding officers
should not weigh with the people who reign at
the War Office as far as subordinate are concerned,
yet it has ever been their practice to withhold
medals from the rank and file—the malady of every
army—if none can be awarded to the commanding
officers. And that is, we understand, why Staff-
Sergeant Tennant was not decorated. But in the
case of our own he carried with him a great re-
ward than the War Office could confer on him—the
conviction that he, at all events, had done his
duty, and in respect to him it may be truly said

"Virtus sola est atque unica virtus."

Immortal, never-fading, kind to man.

His name to happiness on high."

Locally, Mr. Tennant was, as indicated above,
very well known and generally liked. He had
been over four years instructor of the V.R.C.
Gymnasium, was a prominent and indefatigable
member of the Garrison Dramatic Club, and was
invariably "the star" of the amateur theatricals
presented at the Theatre Royal. Of a gentlemanly
and kind disposition, the publicSergeant was ever ready to render valuable
assistance in getting up public performances for
charitable purposes, and he was almost as well
known on the boards of the "Royal" as in the
Gymnasium, and as far as popularity was concerned,
the storm of applause that invariably greeted
his appearance on the stage bespoke at once the
high appreciation entertained of his histrionic
abilities and his many actions.Latterly Mr. Tennant's health broke down,
doubtless in great measure owing to over-
exertion in this trying climate, but there were
few, indeed, who believed that his constitu-
tion would not carry him through and that
he would yet return to his native land fit
for many years of useful service. That, however,
"In the flesh" yet will he live long in the memory
of all who knew him, especially those to whom
he was a friend in need for to them he was a
friend indeed.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

What has become of the second Japanese
army corps? This seems to be puzzling the
Japanese papers as much as it is exciting our
curiosity. It left Hiroshima more than a fort-
night ago and has not been heard of since.
There is the report that it is invading Port
Arthur, and this we gather from certain cir-
cumstances is the story that the Japanese authorities
are anxious to have credited; but if it is true, it
is difficult to understand how it is that the
Chinese have no hint of it, that there is no break
in the telegraphic communication with Port
Arthur, and that Chinese transports, some three
days on average, are not being intercepted and
destroyed from Port Arthur and Taku. Another
theory is that it has landed on Korea Bay to the westward
of the Yaloo. The favorite theory of the Japanese
is to attack the Chinese from three sides at
once, and it is supposed that the Chinese army
at the Yaloo is to be attacked in front by the
main body of Japanese in P'yongyang, on the
left by the force that is said to have been landed
near the mouth of the Tumen river, and on the
right by this second army. As yet, what throws
some doubt on this is that the Chinese telegraph
lines to Moukden and to the first station west of
Yichow are still open for traffic. There is a
report in some of the Japanese papers that the
second army has gone to Formosa, but if so,
something should have been heard of it by this
time.One theory is that the Japanese losses in
Korea from wounds and sickness have been
very much larger than the Japanese papers have
allowed us to imagine, and that all the Japanese
now under arms out of Japan are in Korea, the
mysterious voyage of the second army having
really had the mouth of the Tumen river, on
which P'yongyang is situated, as its destination.
How a grand army that is victorious whenever
it meets the foe in open fight may dwindle away
in a hostile country, and the Koreans every-
where are still bitterly hostile to the Japanese
army, shows how the Japanese campaign
has been a costly one. If it is a month since
P'yongyang fell, and the Japanese army is
still on the Korean side of the Yaloo, while the
Chinese have never ceased musing troops,
such as they are, on their side of the river.
We know, however, from private letters recently
received from their present seat of Government,
that the Japanese and their foreign employ-
ees are so anxious that they are about to fly
to the coast, and that the Japanese army
will not fail to carry out their determination,
mentioned in these columns more than two
months ago, to have one hundred thousand men
in Peking by the first of November next at the
latest. In one thing they have been disappointed
they expected long before this to have
annihilated the Chinese fleet, and if they had
had any idea a month ago that they were about
to be hunted for weeks, for which they
had been hunting for weeks, for which they
had had their fleet of thirty-four torpedo boats
with them, and we are sure that not a Chinese
ship would have escaped, for the Japanese
torpedo squadron is commanded and manned by
the bravest and most fearless men in their navy.
If the P'yongyang squadron is again, as we are
assured, nearly ready for sea, and is to be really
reinforced by a portion of the navy of Chile,
for which the Japanese have just been arranged
to pay ten million taels, it is not a bad thing
for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the march
on Peking may after all have to be deferred;
and time is on the side of China. These
speculations may be upset at any moment by
telegraphic news; they are based on what
information we have now. Meanwhile, trust-
worthy news was received yesterday from Seoul
that the capital is threatened by a large body of
Korean insurgents, and that the Japanese are
increasing their garrison there, and again fortify-
ing the city. This increases the difficulties with
which the Japanese meet in their self-imposed
task of liberating Korea from the Chinese yoke.We have mentioned the report that China has
just accepted a loan of ten million taels from the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and it is evident
that this money is intended to be spent abroad,
for the Government is raising a large internal
loan to meet the expense of the war. The inter-
est on this is to be paid at the rate of seven
per cent. per annum, and the bonds issued are to
bear the seal of the Provincial Treasurer of
the province in which the sum is
subscribed. In Tientsin alone, as we learn
from native sources, two of the wealthiest not-
ables, named Liu and Hai, have subscribed
between them over a million taels. The bonds
of the loan, which, as the interest in their
case is to be paid by the Customs, are to be
issued monthly. The contribution required
from this province, Kiangsu, has been fixed by
the Board of Revenue at four million taels,
while the leading men of the Salt, Banking,
pawbroking, silk, and tea trades in the neigh-
bouring province of Chihkiang have already
declined their readiness to subscribe half a
million taels from each trade. This with the
addition of private contributions from the
province, will bring Chihkiang's War Fund
up to four million taels or thereabouts. As
for the official classes in every province
it is reported that they have consented to sub-
scribe thirty per cent of their salaries towards the
same object, by which means the Boards of
Revenue of each province that they have a
sum of one hundred and thirty-five million taels
at their disposal by the end of December. Kiang-
tung alone, it is stated, will subscribe ten million
taels. This is the first time in its history that
the Chinese Government has consented to pay
interest on such "loans," those hitherto so
called being really gifts, for which the donors
received in exchange only nominal official rank.
The Japanese force have not hitherto been
able to accomplish any feat of marching in
Korea. The best time made by them was on
their first campaign. Leaving Seoul on July
29th, they took possession of the Chinese
fortified camp at Anan, 67 miles distant
on the path of the people, and, andre-entered Seoul on August 2nd, thus cover-
ing 123 miles in eleven days, an average of
fully 12 miles per diem. But the columns
that marched against Anan were small and had
few encumbrances. The progress of such a
force is a very different affair from the progress
of an army. No such record was subsequently
achieved. It is difficult, indeed, to determine
what time was actually required for the march
of the forces from Seoul to P'yongyang, be-
cause the columns' advance was checked for
several days owing to a change of strategic
programme which involved the simultaneous
despatch of a force from Gensan. But the
first stages of the Seoul army's northward
movement did not exhibit a higher speed
than six miles per diem; a decidedly slow
rate of advance. Assuming that as a
basis of calculation, the distance between
P'yongyang and Wiju should have required 25
days to traverse, P'yongyang fell on September
16th. The assaulting forces underwent great
hardships in connection with its capture, and
some repose must have been allowed them before
resuming the march northward. They seem to
have remained three or four days in P'yongyang,
and to have set out from that town on or about
the 20th September. Hence they should have
reached Wiju on the 15th or 16th October,
whereas they reached it on the 8th. That shows
an improved rate of march as compared with
the record of the campaign southward of P'yong-
yang.The Chinese may be said to have made no
stand in Korean territory since the battle of
P'yongyang. They have allowed themselves to
be driven incontinently from a country which they
call a "dependency" of the Middle Kingdom.
Between P'yongyang and Wiju there are several
positions of strategic importance. Anju and
Changju are the chief of these. Anju, a walled
town, whose battlements rise on the north side
to a height of 70 or 80 feet above the plain, lies
at the entrance to a defile in the mountains
through which the main road passes. Its capture
would have been a necessity for an army
marching north, and its defence, if resolutely
undertaken by even a small force, might have
involved much delay and a heavy tale of
casualties for an assaulting column. The
Chinese, during their retreat of 40 miles from
P'yongyang to Anju, had time to conceive the
purpose of rallying there and to muster courage
for the purpose. But they were still so perturbed
when they reached the town that they halted
only long enough to abandon the remnants of
their artillery and a quantity of ammunition.
At Ch'angju, 30 miles farther on, they had been
instructed, it is said, to make a stand pending the
arrival of reinforcements coming across the Yaloo
and over-sea from Taku. They made no stand
whatever, but continued their flight incontinently.
Finally, at Wiju on the banks of the Yaloo, they
were content to show themselves and then flit
across the river.The Japanese are thus in possession of the
whole of the Korean peninsula from north to
south. Is not the fact suggestive? A few years
ago, when Great Britain withdrew from Port
Hamilton, her subjects in the East found com-
fort in the intelligence that she had exalted from
China a promise guaranteeing the integrity of
Korea. Nobody should any disposition to idly
chance such a promise given by such a Power, for
it changed that China's military prestige had
just then been raised out of the dust on a
placard of happy accidents in Tongkin and
Yunnan. But we have now a practical standard
by which to gauge the value of a Chinese
guarantee. Suppose that Japan had been
Russia—we apologise to the Northern Power for
quoting it in this context, but gave permission
to borrow its name merely for the purposes of
a concrete illustration—suppose Japan had been
Russia, and that the duty of protecting her little
dependency against invasion from the direction
of the Tumen river, instead of from Chihkiang,
had been imposed upon China 75 days
ago, may it be fairly assumed that the task
of protection would have been better or more
successfully performed, and that two months and
a half would not have been sufficed for the
Imperial Bear to lay one paw on Wiju
and another on Seoul, just as it has sufficed for
Japan to drive the last banner-mad across
the Yaloo? Bulk is generally an advantage in
war, and China is very bulky and awkward in
Central Asia certainly, but in the zone out-
shell with those of Great Britain. But when
her capacity to resist crushing comes to be put
to a practical test, she proves a mere puff-ball,
a buffer of dust. She crumbles away at the first
touch of steel, and English diplomacy is doubt-
less taking keen note of these things.FATAL BOATING ACCIDENT AT
FOOCHOW.A deep gloom has been cast over the com-
munity this week, says the Foochow Echo, by
the shocking occurrence that took place on the
14th inst. It appears that after attending
Divine service on Sunday morning last Mr. T.
Gittins and his family joined a house-boat party
for luncheon and a sail on the river in the after-
noon. All went well until the return home,
when, on nearing the point of the river where
the old Sugar Refinery stands, it was proposed
by some of the younger among the party that
they should get into the gig and pull themselves
the rest of the way. A party of four having been
made up, the gig was brought alongside
the house-boat, and Miss Gittins, Miss
Alice Gittins, and Mr. Schlee took their
seats. Mr. Simpson was the last to board the
little craft and it was while he was still standing
that, through the action of the boatman in
springing from it to the house-boat, it capsized,
precipitating the four persons into the water
and remaining itself half submerged. Miss
Gittins was the first to rise to the surface and
was swimming to the bank, but Mr. Simpson,
who was nearest to her when he and Mr. Schlee
rose, overtook her and supported her in the
water until assistance came, while Mr. Schlee
watched eagerly for the appearance of the elder
sister. But a second or two had passed when it
became known that Miss Gittins had been
killed. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Schlee were
rescued, but Miss Gittins had risen under the upturned
gig. The word spoken, quick as lightning
they were both in the water, and, both
being experienced boatmen, managed to right
it in a few seconds, but, alas! to find
no signs of the doomed young lady beneath.
While this was going on, Mr. Gittins,
the unhappy father, was kneeling under the
vanage point on the top of the house-boat, ready
to effect a rescue, and being a strong swimmer
he could easily have managed it had the chance
been given him, but as it fell away from the
poor lady never rose to the surface again.
A considerable time was spent on the spot watching,
till at length it was thought that it was hopeless
against hope over to see this companion alive
again and the broken-hearted party returned
home. Mr. Gittins, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Schlee
gave themselves time only on shore to change
their wet clothes for dry ones and then returned
to the river where they spent the best part of the
night dragging for the body, though vainly, and
then on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and
it was only at length, on the evening of the 21st
last day that the body was recovered.
To this account of the occurrence, which
it was so sad to hear of, and which was
most unfortunate, we have been able to add
nothing to come over, but we have been able tocase, if blame there be can rest on no shoulders
but those of the boatman, who, in the pursuit of
his duty as he thought, sought in his efforts
from the gun-wale of the gig to give it a shove
off at the same time. This was without doubt
the real cause of the accident. And then, we
must express our satisfaction to know that we
have at least four young Englishmen amongst
us who have the gallantry and pluck to them to
act as these gentlemen did on this occasion
in their endeavour to save a precious life.

NORTH BORNEO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SANDAKAN, October 19th.

Owing to the numerous different items of news,
my notes must be brief this time. The amount of
tobacco cut so far is still short of a good crop on
most of the estates, but cutting is still in full
swing and if the season holds out long enough
the crop generally will be a fair one. Prices in
Europe have fallen, and the balances of the
1893 crop have mostly been cleared out at
prices considerably below what the first parcels
of the season fetched.The constabulary are having rather a sultry
time of it, getting back from the expedition you
have already very graphically described in your
paper. Towards the end of September the com-
mandant had to return in that direction with
a large force on the 4th October, returning from
that expedition on the 14th with a considerable
part of the force, but again on the 15th de-
parted for the West Coast, whence serious dis-
turbances are again reported. There are three or
four awkward features about this matter which
promise to make it one of the most difficult and
expensive dealt with for a long time. Owing to
the utterly inadequate number of police, Scouts
are being engaged as auxiliaries.Cases of piracy have occurred down the coast
and several Chinese men are reported missing. How
it comes that Chinamen are down there at all,
when it has already been stated in the columns
of the Telegraph that Government officials are
chased there like grebbadoes hunting a hare,
has yet to be explained.The smallness of the police force already
reported by me in your columns, although con-
tradicted is palpably apparent. What is the
use of trying to deny it when the only effect is to
cause the Directors in London to enter upon an
adventurous policy they would not adopt if the
true facts of the case were known to them.
If they will take a bit of advice they will re-
frain, until they really are strong enough, from trying
to collect a poll-tax in a way which will result in
many find that they are stirring up hornets' nests
which will cost much more in time and money
than the poll-tax will cover for years. Let the
Central Police Control be left to their policy.The small constabulary force is a matter of con-
sideration from your point of view, and it is a
matter of business and proceeded to earn profits for
her company, who are now running
her and the Sabah across to Spanish ports,
and up and down the coast and rivers.
A small Chinese silk producing company has
been arranged for, and this is a matter that will
be followed with great interest, and if successful
will lead to very important results. One of the
new tobacco companies, now for Lorong, has
just got under way and has engaged a German
man from the Government Service to act for
it. The other company did not do well
in the London market. The Government
service is not very popular just now, one
or two resignations have been made or are
spoken of. The service is so short handed
that a great deal of work is thrown on a few
people. This also, is a matter that should be
brought home to the people in England, if by
other means, than, through the public press. This
shortness of officials, and of constabulary, is a
matter that if the Chartered Company shrinks
may be brought home to them by some catastro-
phe that may undo the work of

carried off by the "core" daily by this complaint. There is considerable mortality going on also amongst adults through the prevalence of dysentery. The late sudden changes in the weather have no doubt been very trying.

The disbanding of the Chinese troops at this point are becoming quite a nuisance, creating disturbances as they are doing on every side; and worse than this committing robberies. They have no means of subsistence, and one would think that the proper thing for the Government to do would be to send them back to their own country. Instead of this a notice has appeared, signed by the Sub-Prefect, ordering the arrest of any behaving badly.

We hear that a few days ago a Ningpo junk on entering the river came in contact with a torpedo which exploded and carried away part of her prop. Fortunately no personal harm was done. This reported occurrence seems to require confirmation, but we know from those constantly passing up and down the river that sampans and other rather larger craft are utterly careless in sailing where these torpedoes are said to be laid.

The following is the tea export since our issue of 6th October, as per consignment returns—

For London: 207,784 lbs.
For South America: 495,795
For Hongkong: 730
For New York: 44,834
For Shanghai: 359,772

In the village called Shang-nan, just below Kung-ming a disease took place about the ownership of a small 100-acre field, which developed later on into a free fight with weapons, when several of the villagers on both sides were severely wounded. The local magistrate was powerless to quell the disturbance, and information regarding it having been sent up to the Vice-regal *yamen*, a detachment of 100 soldiers was despatched to the spot. The fighting was thus put a stop to by the arrival of the soldiers, and peace has not yet been restored, and the soldiers are to remain there until it is.

It was with the deepest regret we have to record the death, through drowning, of the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Gittins. The news of the sad event was received with genuine sorrow by the entire community, and the profoundest sympathy is felt for Mr. Gittins and his family in this sudden bereavement. The deceased young lady was universally beloved and respected. At the funeral which took place on Thursday morning every resident who could possibly attend must have been present, as the little chapel was filled to overflowing and the number included several ladies. The burial service was read by the Rev. Thomas McClelland.—ECHO.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Russian bishops have alms for mites. A big game of cards is being played at the club. A large number of mites are being sold to the public. Nearly 47,000,000 is in the London's cab service.

Lord Brassey favors the use of subsidized mail steamers. There is only one flock of pure merino sheep in England.

Last year Great Britain raised over 31,000,000 tons of turnips. Two-fifths of the companies promoted yearly in England fail.

A land syndicate is said to be buying the old Baring stock. In London many of the milkmen go over their routes on wheels.

The peace footing of the Russian Army calls for 170,000 horses. The cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis." Cholera frightens visitors from the Nijni-Novgorod Fair in Russia.

Several European journals are being printed on American-made paper. Coffee on German East African plantations has been eaten up by bugs.

England has decided to allow tobacco samples to be sent through the mails. The Times says that the Comte de Paris left property valued at \$20,000,000.

Some of the Transvaal gold deposits have been traced to a depth of 2,400 feet. It is reported that a number of Fiji Islanders have been convicted of wilful murder.

Bharat, the ex-King of Dahomey, is about to embrace the Roman Catholic faith. The value of Irish exports last year was \$1,622,235, and of imports, \$44,594,430.

In England private cards, with half-penny stamp affixed, are accepted as postal cards. Princess Alice is recovering her spirits, and the ex-Chancellor is recovering his.

There are 12,117,000 acres of uncultivated moor-tila and heather land in Great Britain. Advertisers from Tunis say the forest fires near Bona have caused immense loss of property.

The Duke of York's baby is enjoying the democratic light of taking milk from a bottle. The Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt are said to be on friendly terms.

Five hundred British troops will be sent to the Niger district of Africa to quell the disturbed natives. The new issue of Panama Canal stock is expected to carry on the work for eighteen months.

Lord Salisbury is the proud father of a literary daughter who writes political tracts for popular reading. Inoculation with Dr. Hoffman's cholera virus failed to save soldiers during the epidemic at Lucknow.

Portugal has a Senate with two peers appointed by the King for life and fifty elective members. The reported arrest of American teachers in Armenia is being looked into by the State Department.

Dutch and French speculators are again trying to corner the tin market, having bought 15,000 tons. The young Khedive of Egypt believes that the American agricultural machinery is the best in the world.

The Trades Union Congress at Norwich passed resolutions favoring the barring out of destitute aliens. Defective plates and scandalous lack of preparation have incapacitated the French torpedo flotilla at Toulon.

Edgell, the scene of the first battle between King Charles I. and his Parliament, is soon to be sold at auction. The fourth volume of Schiller's letters, containing many names before printed, has just been issued at Stuttgart.

In France express locomotives are hereafter to be built with pointed shields or snouts, to lessen air resistance. The Paris police are about to expel 374 foreigners from France as anarchists and dangerous characters.

Clyde, the Arch-Druid and bard of Wales, was recently stricken with paralysis. He was ninety-four years old. Aunsey, in Savoy, where Sadi Carnot began his career as an engineer on public works, is to have a monument in his honor.

Thus far this season eighteen tourists have lost their lives in attempting to climb the Alps. Rider Haggard is a victim of the bicycle craze. He nearly lost his life the other day owing to the recklessness of a cart driver.

Railways in Holland are so carefully managed that the accidental deaths on them average only one a year for the entire country.

England's August imports decreased \$16,000,000 and her exports \$4,750,000 from the corresponding month of 1893.

The reported reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal is declared by *Osservatore Romano* to be practically a fiction.

A distinguished French specialist is now claiming that a hypodermic injection of nitrate of styrylene will cure alcoholism.

An average of 18 suicides each day are annually recorded in Paris during the month of June; in December the average is eleven.

The Egyptian Minister of Public Works desires American architects to complete designs for a museum at Cairo, to cost \$600,000.

Marriage is growing popular again in England. The register for the first quarter of 1894 exceeds the first quarter any year since 1883.

In one month 25,000 copies of Hall Caine's "The Manxman" were sold in England, a sale unequalled by any novel since "Lothair."

Demolishers are now engaged in pulling down the splendid town house which had been built for the artist Melosier after his own plans.

A firm in Palestine is engaged in supplying water from the River Jordan to churches. It is put up in sealed bottles and sold by the case.

On the Siberia, has just been connected with St. Petersburg by the completion of the first 500 miles of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

The report of the Mission of Lepers states that in India alone there are 100,000 lepers; in Japan 200,000, and in China probably 300,000.

An elevated railway with novel features is planned for Vienna. The cars are to be suspended instead of running upon ordinary rails.

The Earl of Albemarle, who died lately, was one of the earliest volunteers and among the first to take up cycling. He married a Canadian girl.

Several British ship-owners' organizations are making efforts to obtain a reduction of the fees charged by Lloyd's for surveys and classifications.

The oldest oak tree in England has fallen near Norton. It dates back prior to the conquest and the trunk has a circumference of sixty-six feet.

Alola Burgstaller, the tenor singer at Bayreuth, was a woodchopper in Bavaria, at 23 cents a day, when Frau Wagner discovered him last spring.

The output of gold in South Africa and Australia is increasing at a rapid rate, some of the late discoveries equalling those of the best days in California.

The importation of Spanish wine to France has almost ceased. The price of new wine in France is this year lower even than it was in Sicily in 1892.

A clerk in a town near London, who called out the local brigade "for fun," was fined £10 and costs, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

A severe outbreak of anthrax has occurred in the Siberian province of Amour. Several persons and some hundreds of horses have died from the disease.

A movement is on foot to drain the delta of the Danube and restore it to its condition of five centuries ago, when it was covered with forests and fertile fields.

Odesa lately celebrated the centenary of its foundation. In a hundred years it has grown to be a city of 200,000 inhabitants and the great port of the Black Sea.

A new monument to Cavour, the Italian statesman, is to be erected in the Piazza Cavour, Rome, opposite the new Palace of Justice. It will be about fifty-two feet high.

A law in Norway prohibits any person from spending more than 5 cents for liquor at one visit to a public house, and alcoholic stimulants are supplied only to sober persons.

There is now playing in Paris a Russian horn band, each horn being capable of producing one note only. The band produces the effect of one equipped with ordinary instruments.

Cholera is not kept out of England by accident. The London *Lancet* says the sanitary organization is well prepared at every point to prevent the disease from gaining a foothold.

A Winter Palace has just been added to the attractions of the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris. The main building contains a large concert-hall that will accommodate 4,500 persons.

The German Emperor is now titular commander of seventeen regiments. He is also honorary Admiral of the British fleet and honorary Admiral of the Danish fleet.

English agricultural statistics show a continuation of the tendency of the last few years to extend the feeding of animals used for human food more than the cultivation of grain.

The viticulture of France have declared that after many experiments it has been found that the grafting of American grape vines with French cuttings does not yield satisfactory results.

A society has been formed in Russia, the members of which are bound under a penalty of a fine never to shake hands with any one unless with a gloved hand, as the practice is contrary to health.

On the plantations started in the Caucasus on the initiative of the Russian Government have been a great success. The tea grown on one plantation, according to Russian experts, is superior to the Chinese.

At the German Army manoeuvres this year a new quick-firing gun is to be tried in the cavalry operations. The gun is a sort of mitrailleuse, and so light that one horse can draw it, while another draws the ammunition.

An international journal for African languages has just been started in Germany, aided by a liberal subvention from the Government. The Secretary of the Colonial Society is editor, and six parts are to appear each year.

An expedition has been authorized to excavate in the Turkish islands of Rhodes and Co. It is anticipated that some very interesting "finds" will result from the work. M. Delamere, the French archaeologist, will have charge of the expedition.

Railway statistics for the year 1893 in England have recently been issued. Three hundred miles of track constructed during the year make the total mileage for the United Kingdom 20,546, which represents an authorized capital of nearly £1,100,000,000.

just published, with 1,202,132 7/4 gallons. an increase of over 34,000 gallons over 1892. Thirty-three and one-third gallons a head was the average for the empire, the product ranging from 62 gallons in Bavaria to 12 in Elsass-Lothringen.

DO THOU LIKEWISE.

When one sets a candle in a window on a dark night he never can tell how many lost and bewildered travellers it may guide on their way. I once knew a dear old lady who habitually did it on every dark night. The road that passed her house was always forsaken and lonely enough, and houses were far apart. So, on the general principle of goodwill to men, she placed her candle in a sort of projecting window, where it would shine both ways and do the most good. She is dead and gone now, but let us hope that her family keeps up the custom. To be sure it brought her many a strange guest, yet she did what she could for them, and never grumbled—pay or no pay.

A year or two ago a little book was printed, containing an account by Mr. John Hudson, of Warboys, Hunting, of the way he was cured of a wasting disease by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—a complaint contracted in India, where Mr. Hudson was once a soldier in the British Army.

This candle of Hudson's beamed hopefully in all directions, and among others, its rays fell upon the eyes of a woman who needed light at that particular time. How it came to pass she tells in a letter, from which we quote the following:

"I was," she says, "always healthy up to May, 1884, when I had an attack of gastric fever, which left me low and feeble. I had lost taste in the mouth, and after everything I ate I had great pain in the chest and sides, and dreadful pain at the back and between the shoulder-blades, and a sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach. My legs trembled and shook under me, so I could not walk out. Indeed, it was as much as I could do to get across the floor. A dry, hacking cough set in and shook me very much, and I lost a deal of sleep."

"As I grew weaker I was confined to my bed more and more, and my daughter was obliged to take my place in doing the housework. A doctor attended me for over a year. He tried first one kind of medicine and then another, but none of them helped me. At the end of the year the doctor said he could do no more for me, and recommended me as a last resort to try a change of air."

"I had not lost hope of ever getting better, when a book was sent to me full of statements from different people, telling how they had been cured of all sorts of various complaints by using Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I read of a young man living at Warboys, near me, having been cured in a marvellous manner by this medicine. I got a bottle from Messrs. Palmer and Sons, Chemists, Rammer, and after I had taken it a week I felt relief and gained strength. All my pain left me, and I have never looked behind me since. I take an occasional dose of the Syrup and keep in excellent health. I give you full permission to use this letter as you think fit. Yours truly, (signed) Sarah Mason, Ramsey Heights, Ramsey, Hunting, January 27th, 1892."

What better use could we possibly put this lady's letter to than to publish it? In this way it has fallen into the present reader's hands, and may turn out to be a candle in the window to guide some one who is in a similar case to the one described above. A word more on this very point. It is not a matter of choice whether we are to help one another. We are obliged and bound to do so by every consideration of morality and utility. Humanity is like the body of one man; if a single part is neglected the rest must pay the penalty. Therefore act kindly in this world. If, for instance, Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has done you good, say so, publish it, make it known. Others near you may be groping in darkness.

And it is all the more a subject of rejoicing that this remedy, as in the above case, conquers indigestion and dyspepsia, because that complaint it is which clouds the sun for millions on Life's hard road.—(Advt.)

THE COMMITTEE appointed at the PUBLIC MEETING held on the 27th September, 1894, to take steps to recognize the Services rendered to the Colony during the RECENT PLAGUE beg to state that, having carefully considered the matter, they now APPEAL FOR FUNDS in order to carry out the following recommendations:—

1.—That a GOLD MEDAL be presented to certain Officers, Volunteers and Nurses, and a SILVER MEDAL to all the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Shropshire Light Infantry, and of the detachments of the Royal Engineers and Navy who volunteered for and were employed on Plague Work, and to the Members of the Police Force and the Members of the Civil Service who were also so employed.

2.—That a PIECE OF PLATE be presented to the Officers' Mess of the Shropshire Light Infantry, to the Royal Engineers' Mess, and to Colonel ROBINSON and Lieutenant BOYCE.

3.—That a SHIELD ENGRAVED with the NAMES of the SERGEANTS who were employed as above, to be kept in the Sergeants' Mess, and also a CUP for Football be presented to the Regiment.

4.—That a MEMORIAL BRASS or SMALL STAINED GLASS WINDOW be erected in St. John's Cathedral to the Memory of Captain VESZY.

5.—That a CONTRIBUTION be made to the Italian Convent in recognition of the Services rendered by the Sisters.

The Committee estimate that the sum of about \$5,000 will be required to carry out these recommendations. This, they believe, is not an excessive amount to ask the Colony to contribute.

They would remind all the inhabitants of Hongkong that these Services were rendered to the whole Community, therefore they ask the Community to join in recognizing them. If this is done, a small contribution from each would soon raise the amount now asked for.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS are lying at the FUGLER, GERMAN, PORTUGUESE and CITY CLUBS, and with Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., BLACKHEAD & Co., KELLY & WATSON, Limited, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE HONGKONG HOTEL and NEW VICTORIA HOTEL.

E. J. ACKROYD, Chairman of Committee. Hongkong, 26th October, 1894. [1155]

TO JOURNALISTS. AN EXPERIENCED and CAPABLE JOURNALIST is wanted for the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Liberal terms to a competent man; no other need apply. Full particulars as to experience, capacity, and terms to be sent to R. FRASER-SMITH, Editor & Proprietor. Hongkong, 7th September, 1894.

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CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON and GLASGOW. 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [907]

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ROTHEN MARK LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 254.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, 26th October, THIS EVENING, the 26th Inst., at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 26th October, 1894. [1102]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION. TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 27th OCTOBER, 1894, AT 2.45 P.M. COMPETITION, SHORT RANGE CUP AND SPOONS; Ranges, 200 and 300 yards; Seven Shots. Entrance fee, 30 cents. G. K. MOORE, Honorary Secretary. Hongkong, 26th October, 1894. [146]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship "BENLOMOND," Captain A. W. S. Thomson, will load as above, and is due about the 4th November. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 26th October, 1894. [1119]

FLOUR. IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD USE SPERRY'S MILLS BAKERS' FLOUR. BUREAU OF HYGIENE, ST. FRANCISCO OFFICE, 134 BROADWAY, N.Y.

AND TAKE NO OTHER. SPECIAL NOTICE. THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pender's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICETEN CENTS. Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents. Advertisers are reminded that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application. Hongkong, 14th October, 1894.

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THE AMERICAN SCHOOER "CALEB CURTIS" OAK BUILT, COPPER FASTENED, Newly New COPPER, COMPLETED SET OF SAILS.

Offers will be received up to TO-MORROW, the 27th Inst. Will be Sold at a SACRIFICE. For Particulars, apply to CAPTAIN BROCK, c/o Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co. Hongkong, 25th October, 1894. [1154]

"IRFOY," CARTE BLANCHE, CARTE D'OR Vintage 1887, In Quarts and Pints, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Sole Agents. Hongkong, 8th October, 1894. [1035]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON and GLASGOW. 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [907]

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"

The Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—90 per cent., prem. sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £80.00 paid up, 92, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—£5 buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886—11 per cent. premium.
MARINE INSURANCES.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$127 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—175 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$144 per share, sellers.
Yantai Insurance Association—\$75, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—115 per share.
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$161 per share, sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$75 per share, sellers.
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$191 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$243 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$40, sellers.
Donghai Steamship Company—\$46, buyers.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.

MINING.

Punim Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$41 per share, sellers and buyers.
Punim Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.50 per share, buyers.
The New Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.90 per share, sellers.
The New Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.90 per share, sellers.
The New Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.90 per share, sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Wharves Dock Company—78 per cent. premium, buyers.
Gen. Penwick & Co., Limited—\$19 per share, sellers.
P. & O. S. N. Co. and Godown Company—\$47 per share, sellers.
Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s 5th per cent. Debentures—\$0.1.
The Shamson Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$11, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, buyers.
Dakin, Crutchfield & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$107 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$4, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4.10, buyers.

THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

Campanella, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/11
Bank Bills, on demand 2/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/11
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/11
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/11
ON PARIS—Bank, T. T. 190
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/27
ON INDIA—T. T. 190
On Demand 190
ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 74 1/2
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 75.20
Silver (per oz.) 29 1/2

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
Miss Elsie Adair.
Mr. C. S. Bayly.
Rev. C. Bayly.
Mr. W. Blayney.
Mr. W. Blayney.
Mr. F. Hornemann.
Mr. J. Boyer.
Rev. W. Campbell.
Mr. W. Campbell and child.
Mr. K. Chenoweth.
Capt. and Mrs. Combe and child.
Captain R. Crawford.
Mr. and Mrs. Dornell.
Mr. W. A. Duff.
Mr. C. P. Edson.
Mr. C. Fenwick.
Mr. T. Gulgander.
Mr. C. H. S. Harris.
Mr. W. K. Hill.

Mr. J. Klinghorn.
Mr. K. K. L. L.
Mr. F. S. Lee.
Mr. R. Lyall.
Mr. Hugh MacCallum.
Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mrs. Phillips.
Mr. C. J. Price.
Dr. Quigley.
Mr. R. E. Shann.
Mrs. A. Smith.
Mr. H. A. S. Thompson.
Mr. W. Stevens.
Mr. L. H. White.
Mr. K. Widmer.
Mr. E. Williams.
Mr. J. W. W. W.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. M. G. Allen.
Mr. J. A. E. Chaudet.
Miss Coe.
Mr. H. Crombie.
Mr. R. P. Dipple.
Mr. T. P. Dowling.
Mr. D. Farquharson.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.
Mrs. G. Holmes.
Mr. J. E. Macrae.
Mr. Morton Jones.
Mr. Medhurst.
Mr. F. Morony.
Mr. C. Nielsen.
Mr. Sandilands.
Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Fladway.
Smith and family.
Capt. & Mrs. Statham.
Mr. A. G. Stokes.
Mr. H. Wilson.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

25th October, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Wind	Force	Direction	Bar	Therm	Humid	Cloud	Sea
Wanchow	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Yokohama	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Shanghai	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Amoy	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Swatow	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Canton	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Hankow	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Wanchow	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Yokohama	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Shanghai	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Amoy	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Swatow	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Canton	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Hankow	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1

26th October, 1894.—At 4 a.m.

STATION	Wind	Force	Direction	Bar	Therm	Humid	Cloud	Sea
Wanchow	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Yokohama	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Shanghai	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Amoy	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Swatow	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Canton	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Hankow	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Wanchow	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Yokohama	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Shanghai	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Amoy	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Swatow	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Canton	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1
Hankow	SE	5	SE	30.1	75	85	10	1

On the 26th, at 11.10 a.m., the barometer was steady. Fresh north to north-east winds, with fair weather, will prevail. 1.—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in Tokyo, Manila and Hongkong. 2.—Temperature in the shade in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 3.—Direction of the wind in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 4.—Force of the wind in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 5.—Humidity in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 6.—Clouds in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 7.—Sea in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 8.—Rain in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 9.—Thunder in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 10.—Fog in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 11.—Mist in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 12.—Haze in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 13.—Smoke in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 14.—Dust in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 15.—Ash in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 16.—Sand in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 17.—Gravel in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 18.—Stones in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 19.—Bricks in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 20.—Tiles in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 21.—Plaster in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 22.—Lime in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 23.—Cement in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 24.—Iron in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 25.—Steel in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 26.—Copper in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 27.—Silver in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 28.—Gold in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 29.—Diamonds in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 30.—Jewels in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 31.—Clothing in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 32.—Food in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 33.—Drugs in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 34.—Books in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 35.—Papers in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 36.—Instruments in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 37.—Tools in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 38.—Machinery in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 39.—Vehicles in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 40.—Buildings in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 41.—Furniture in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 42.—Decorations in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 43.—Art in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 44.—Science in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 45.—History in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 46.—Literature in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 47.—Religion in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 48.—Philosophy in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 49.—Law in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 50.—Medicine in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 51.—Agriculture in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 52.—Commerce in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 53.—Industry in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 54.—Transport in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 55.—Communication in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 56.—Education in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 57.—Government in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 58.—Society in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 59.—Culture in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 60.—Recreation in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 61.—Sports in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 62.—Games in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 63.—Hobbies in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 64.—Interests in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 65.—Pursuits in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 66.—Pastimes in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 67.—Amusements in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 68.—Entertainment in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 69.—Festivals in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 70.—Celebrations in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 71.—Ceremonies in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 72.—Rituals in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 73.—Traditions in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 74.—Customs in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 75.—Habits in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 76.—Manners in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 77.—Etiquette in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 78.—Conventions in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 79.—Standards in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 80.—Criteria in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 81.—Measures in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 82.—Units in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 83.—Systems in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 84.—Methods in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 85.—Techniques in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 86.—Processes in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 87.—Procedures in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 88.—Routines in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 89.—Patterns in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 90.—Forms in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 91.—Shapes in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 92.—Sizes in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 93.—Weights in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 94.—Volumes in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 95.—Areas in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 96.—Lengths in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 97.—Widths in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 98.—Heights in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 99.—Depths in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow. 100.—Distances in Tokyo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Wanchow.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Caledonia*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 24th instant at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 31st.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from San Francisco on the 4th inst., left Yokohama on the 22nd instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on the 30th.

The O. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Galle*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama and Nagasaki on the 16th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.
The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria*, from Tacoma, left Yokohama for Kobe on the 10th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 15th instant for Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
The N. G. I. steamer *Bermuda* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here tomorrow.

The steamer *Orono* left Singapore on the 24th instant, and may be expected here on the 30th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left London for this port on the 29th ultimo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* left London for this port on the 14th instant.

ARRIVALS.
TAICHOOW, British steamer, 862, H. Deane, 26th October, Koh-i-chang 17th Oct., Rice—Yuen Fat Hong.
STRAITS OF DOVER, British steamer, 1,904, N. E. Holliday, 26th October, Foochow 24th October, Ballast—Carlowitz & Co.
FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, A. E. Hodgins, 26th October, Tamsui 22nd Oct., Amoy 24th Oct., and Swatow 25th, Campbell 26th, General—D. L. L. & Co.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban, 26th Oct., Manila 23rd October, General—Shewan & Co.
STRAITHEAD, British steamer, 1,164, F. P. Smith, 26th October, Hongkong 22nd Oct., Cebu—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
GUTHRIE, British steamer, 1,496, P. T. Helms, 26th October, Foochow 24th Oct., Tea—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

HONGKONG, French steamer, 739, C. Bastian, 26th October, Haiphong 23rd October, General—A. R. Marly.
PRA CHOM KLAU, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 26th October, Bangkok 17th Oct., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
WM. H. SMITH, American ship, 1,008, B. B. Brown, 26th October, Amoy 24th Oct., Tea—Reuter, Brockhaus & Co.

PIGION, British man-of-war, 750, Lieut. Comdr. M. G. Cartwright, 26th October, Singapore 14th October.
FREJA, Danish steamer, 597, C. L. Strand, 26th October, Paracel 24th October, Amoy—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Taiyuan, British steamer, for Port Darwin, 26th Oct.
Nanchang, British steamer, for Shanghai, 26th Oct.
Nanchang, British steamer, for Foochow, 26th Oct.

DEPARTURES.
October 25, *Yacobi Diderichsen*, for German str.
October 26, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow.
October 26, *Pakhan*, British str., for Swatow.
October 26, *Kong Beng*, British steamer, for Swatow and Bangkok.
October 26, *Taiyuan*, British str., for Shanghai.
October 26, *Taiyuan*, British steamer, for Port Darwin, 26th.
October 26, *Nanchang*, British str., for Foochow and Yantai.
October 26, *Nanchang*, German steamer, for Yokohama, Higo and Nagasaki.
PAKINGERS—ARRIVED.
Per *Formosa*, from Tamsui, 26th—Mr. B. Robinson and 114 Chinese.
Per *Taiyuan*, from Koh-i-chang—18 Chinese.
Per *Straithead*, from Hongkong—157 Chinese.

Per *Zafiro*, from Manila—Messrs. Tatropril, Silva, and 57 Chinese.
Per *Hongkong*, from Haiphong—Messrs. Williams, Price, and 54 Chinese.
Per *Pra Chom Kiao*, from Bangkok—24 Chinese.
Per *Wm. H. Smith*, from Amoy—Mr. and Mrs. Noodi, and Miss Shuffler.

DEPARTED.
Per *Amoy*, from Hongkong for Kobe—Messrs. Yoshikawa and F. Franson. For Yokohama—Mr. F. C. Jackson. From London for Kobe—Mr. Galliver. From Bombay for Bombay—Surgeon-Major G. A. Hughes.
Per *Nanchang*, from Hongkong for Yokohama—Messrs. J. Behrens, T. Kani, Doctanama, Jaleonull, Mulchand, Dalmal, and F. S. Friend. From Southampton—Misses Helena Page, Evelyn Page, Dorothy Page, and Mr. W. Page. From Genoa—Surgeon-General Mitshaka Kagami, Dr. Ogata, Yamano, Torio, C. Schimmura, and Mr. J. Tate. From Southampton for Higo—Mr. A. M. Dell.
Per *Taiyuan*, for Port Darwin—Messrs. R. Bennett and T. Filija. For Townsville—Dr. Macdonald. For Adelaide—Mr. F. J. Roch. For Sydney—Messrs. A. H. Sargood, H. Butler and G. J. Russell.

REPORTS.
The British steamer *Zafiro* reports that she left Manila on the 23rd instant, and had fresh north-east winds and moderate sea.
The British steamer *Straithead* reports that she left Foochow on the 24th instant, and had moderate north-east to north-north-east breeze with fine clear weather.

The British steamer *Pra Chom Kiao* reports that she left Koh-i-chang on the 17th instant, and had strong north-east monsoon and high sea up to arrival at Hongkong.

The British steamer *Taiyuan* reports that she left Koh-i-chang on the 17th instant. From Koh-i-chang to Polo Obi had moderate east to north-east winds and fine weather. From Polo Obi to port had strong monsoon with high sea and squally weather. Passed some wreckage south of Paracel; a ship's hatch, etc.

The British steamer *Chakra* reports that she left Foochow (Sharp Peak) at 4 p.m. on the 24th instant; passed Ocksen at 1 a.m. on the 25th instant; passed Lamocks at 2.40 p.m. the same day; made last to buoy off Kowloon this morning at 9 o'clock. Experienced fresh to strong north to north-east winds with moderate sea and fine weather. Wind and sea moderated near Hongkong.

The British steamer *Formosa* reports that she left Tamsui on the 22nd instant, Amoy on the 24th, and Swatow on the 25th. From Tamsui to Amoy had strong north-east breeze and high following sea with cloudy weather. From Amoy to Swatow had light north-east breeze and clear weather with moderate sea. From Swatow to port had light to moderate north-east breeze and smooth sea with clear weather. In Tamsui the steamer *Cass*. In Amoy the steamer *Hughes*, Chinese revenue cutter *Fafo*, and a Chinese gunboat. In Swatow the steamships *Taiwan* and *Chang Hock Kian*.

Post Office.
A MAIL WILL CLOSE—For Amoy—Per *Hongkong* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 11.30 a.m.
For Amoy and Manila—Per *Zafiro* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 4.30 p.m.
For Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Canton* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui—Per *Formosa* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui—Per *Formosa* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui—Per *Formosa* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.
STAMERS.
AGNES, French steamer, 900—Geo. R. Stevens. ANCOA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Middle, 21st October, Yokohama 19th Oct., Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
BYOND, Norwegian steamer, 771, C. Brekkes, 20th Sept.—Salmon 14th Sept., Rice and General—Tung Kee.
CANTON, British steamer, 1,100, T. H. Sellers, 22nd October, Singapore 10th Oct., and Saigon 17th, Rice and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CROATIA, British steamer, 1,864, W. S. Duncan, 20th Oct.—Samoa 10th Oct., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, British steamer, 3,002, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 10th October, Vancouver 18th September, Yokohama 4th Oct., Mails and Shanghai 7th, General—C. P. R. Co.

FAME, British steamer, 1,177